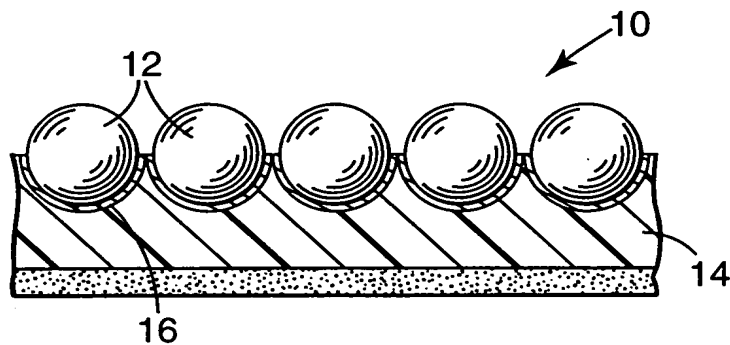
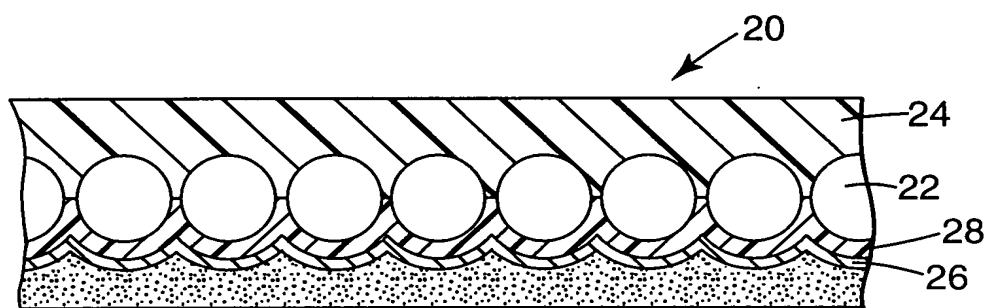


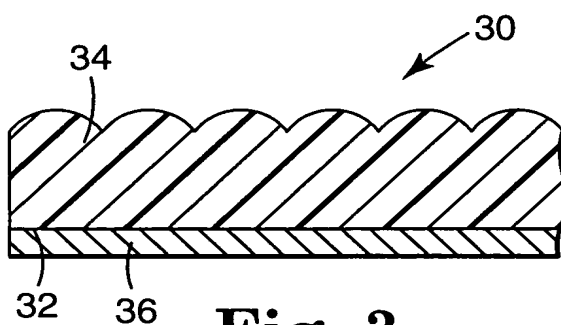
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**Fig. 1**



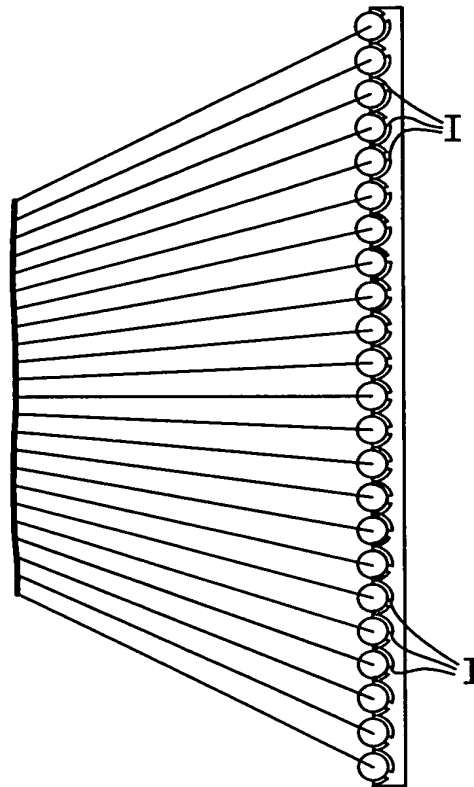
**Fig. 2**



**Fig. 3**

FIG. 1

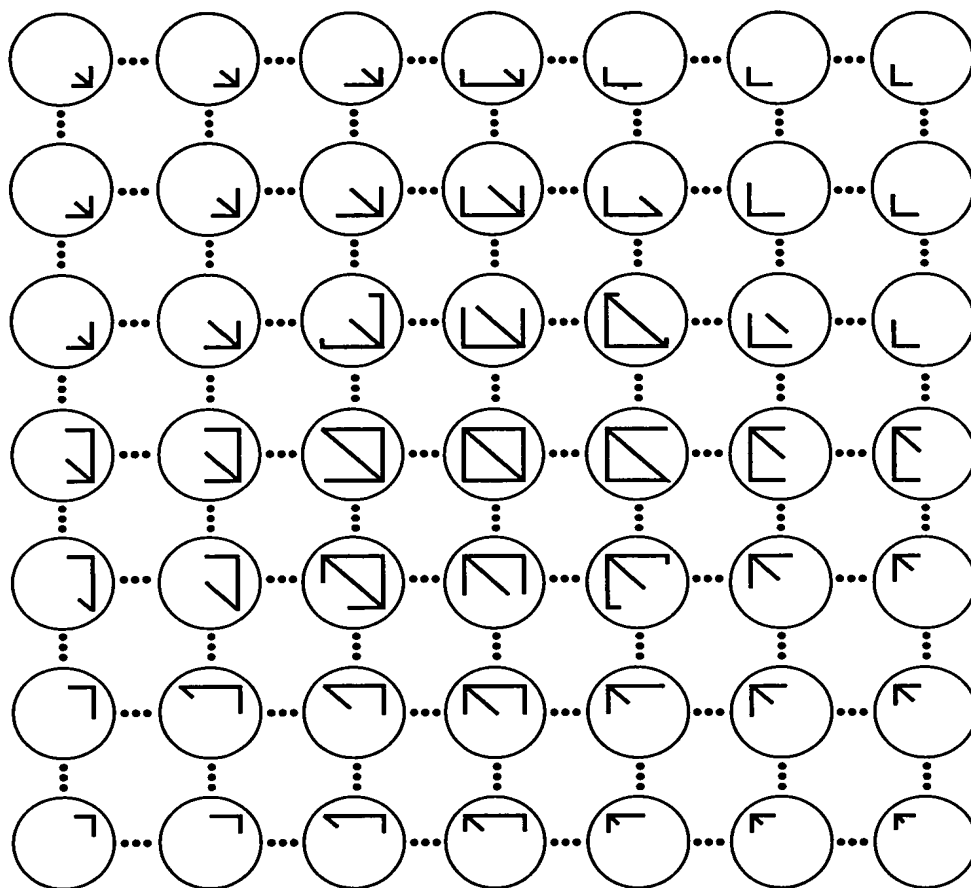
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**Fig. 4**

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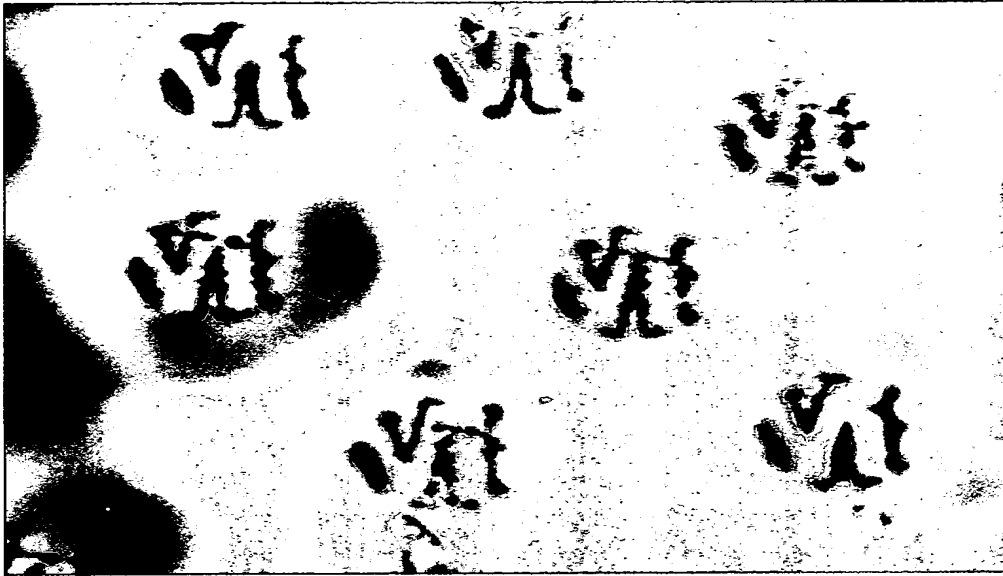
3/12



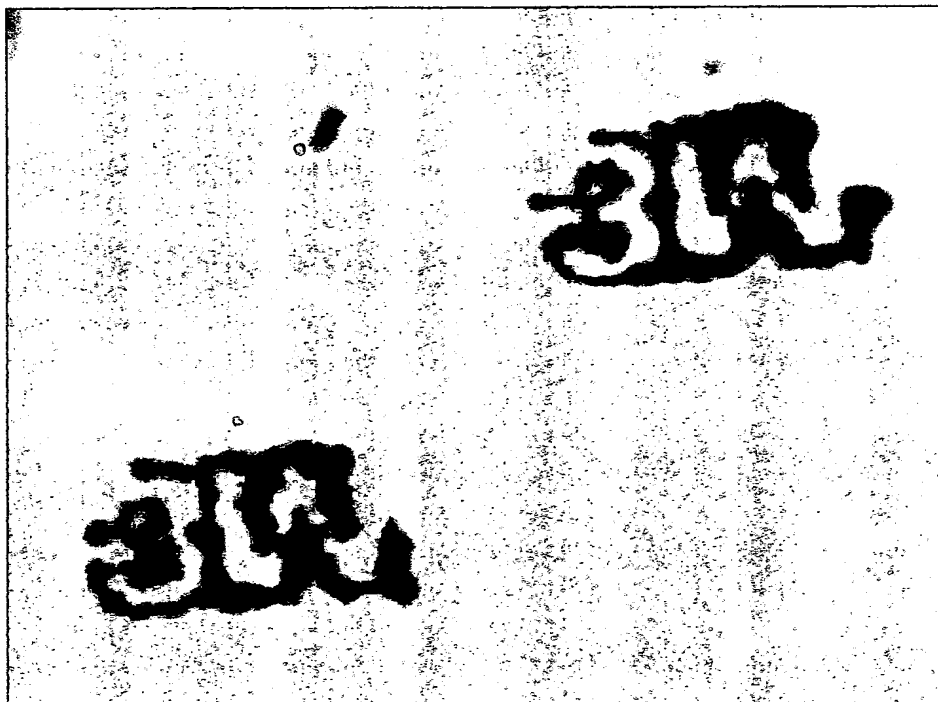
**Fig. 5**

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**Fig. 6**



**Fig. 7**

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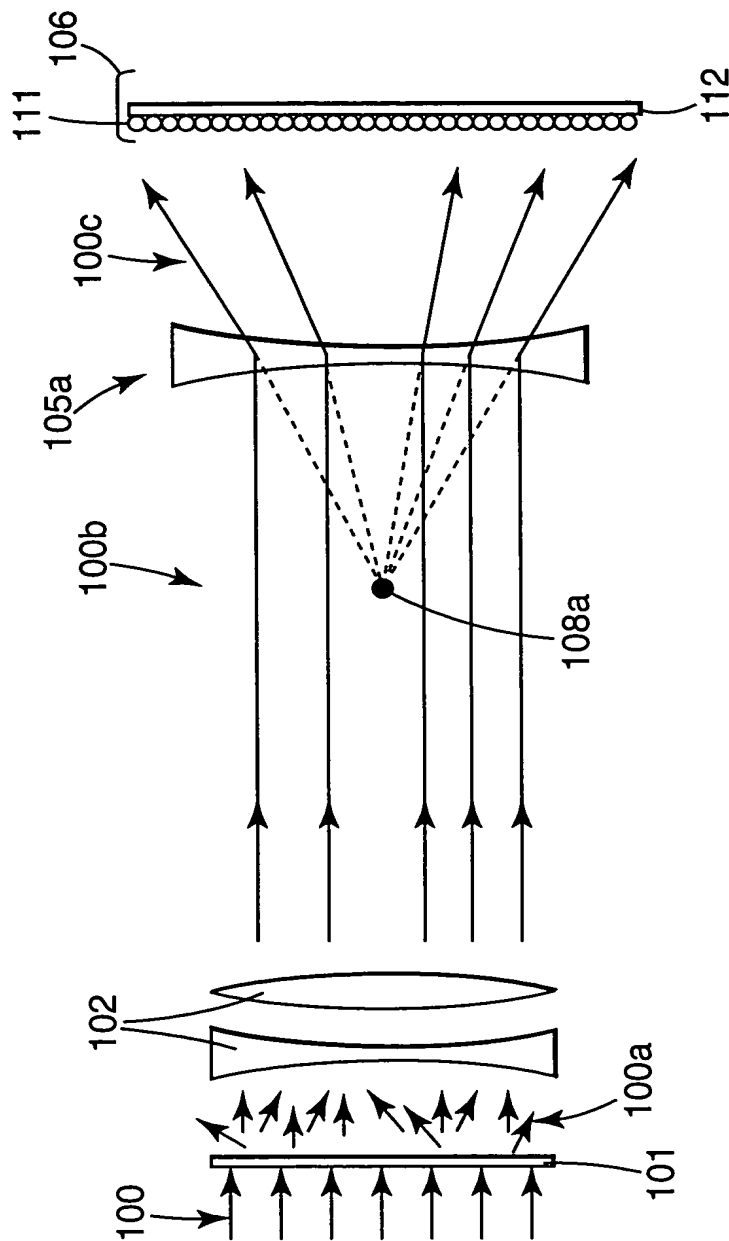


Fig. 8

FIG. 8

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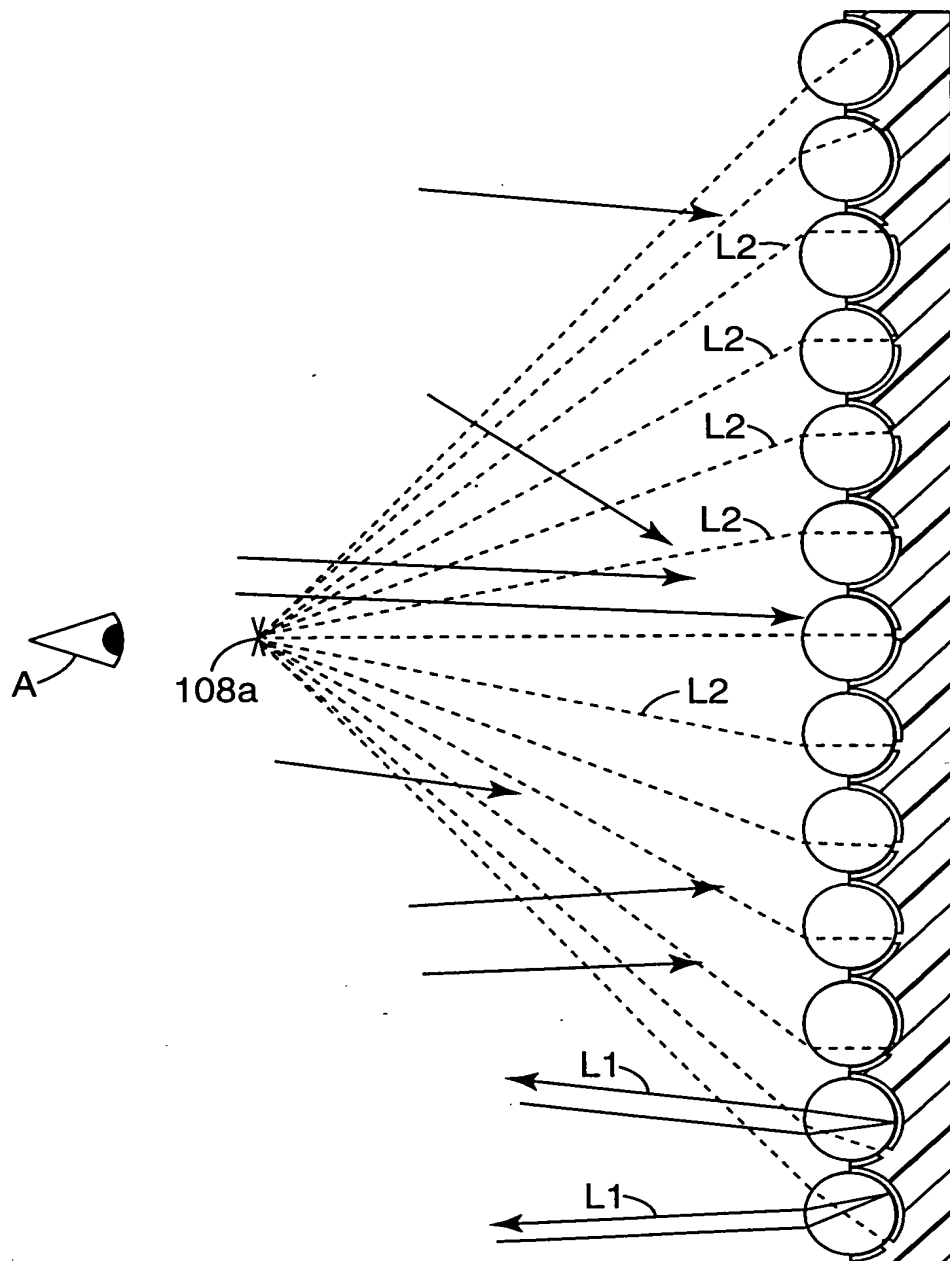


Fig. 9

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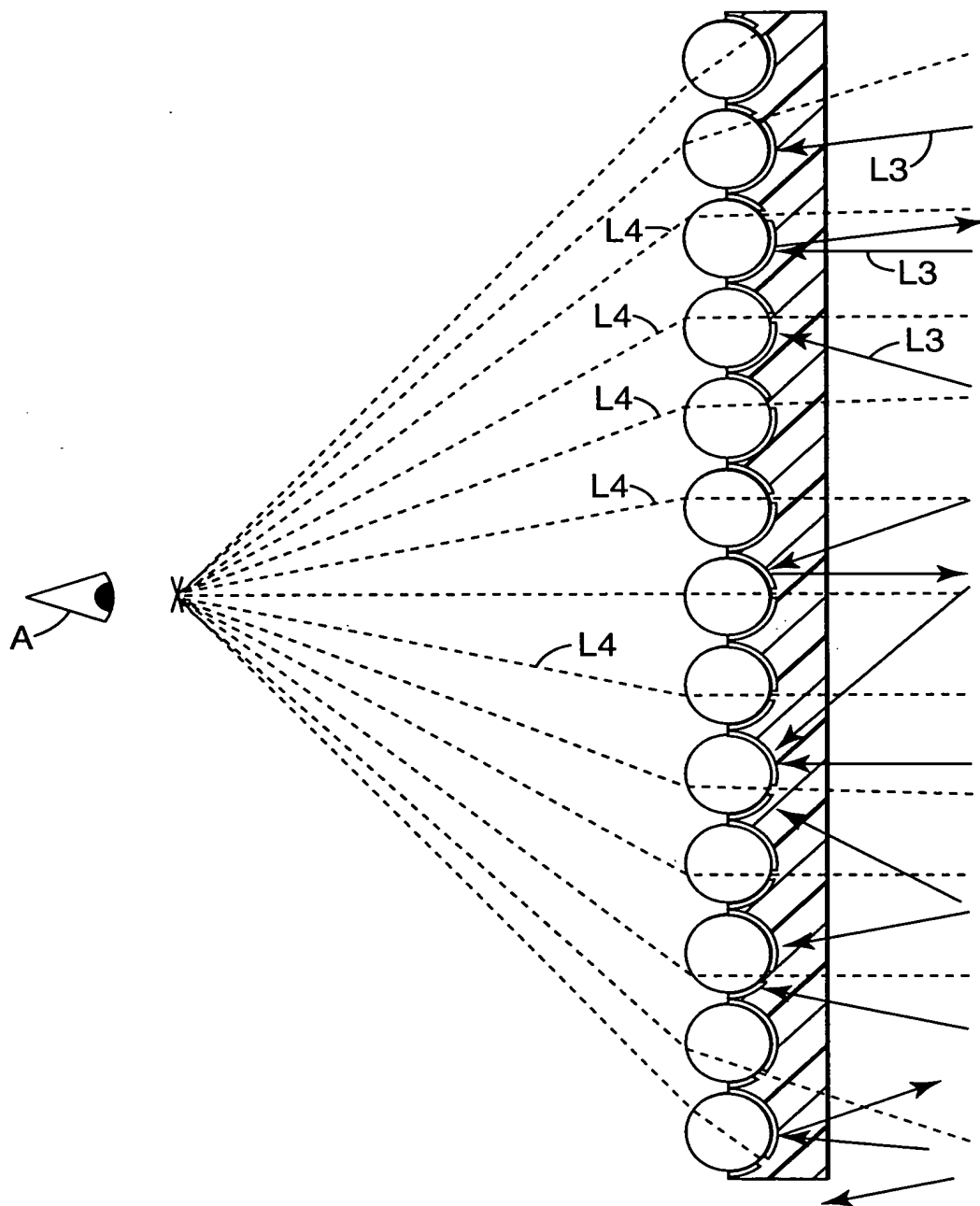


Fig. 10

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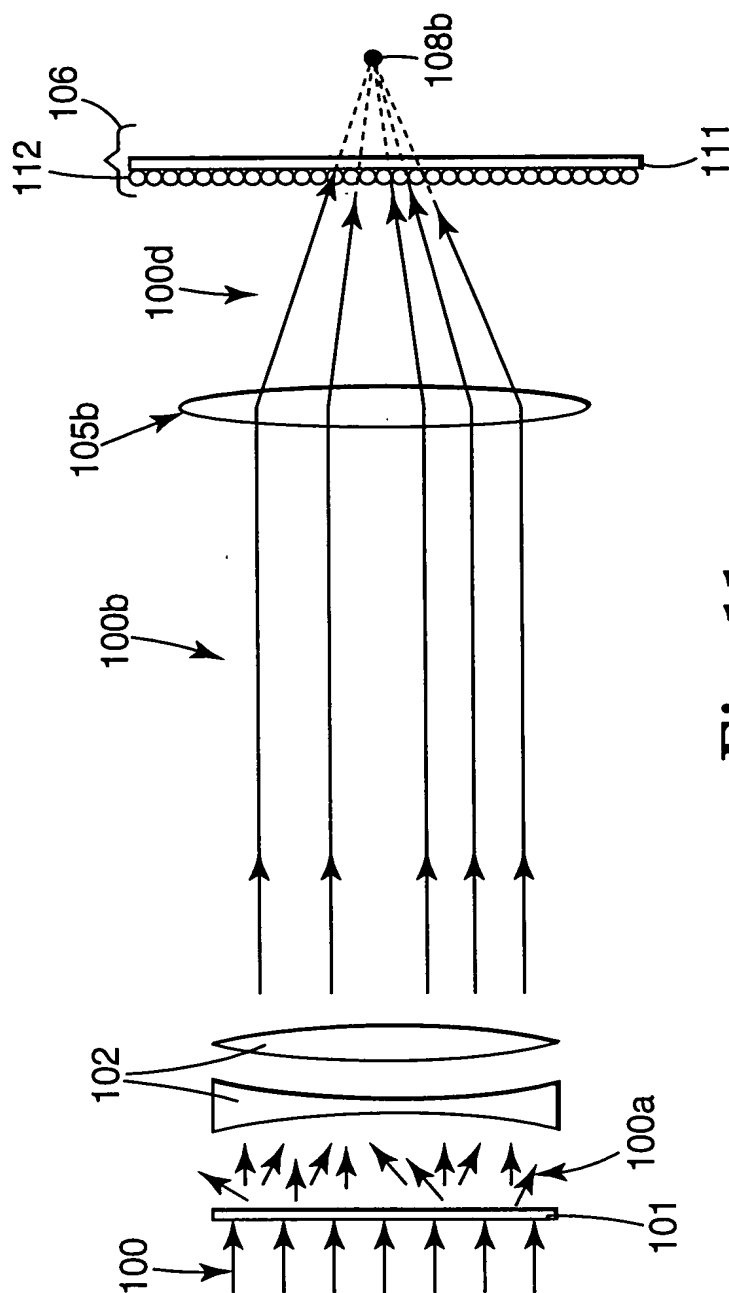
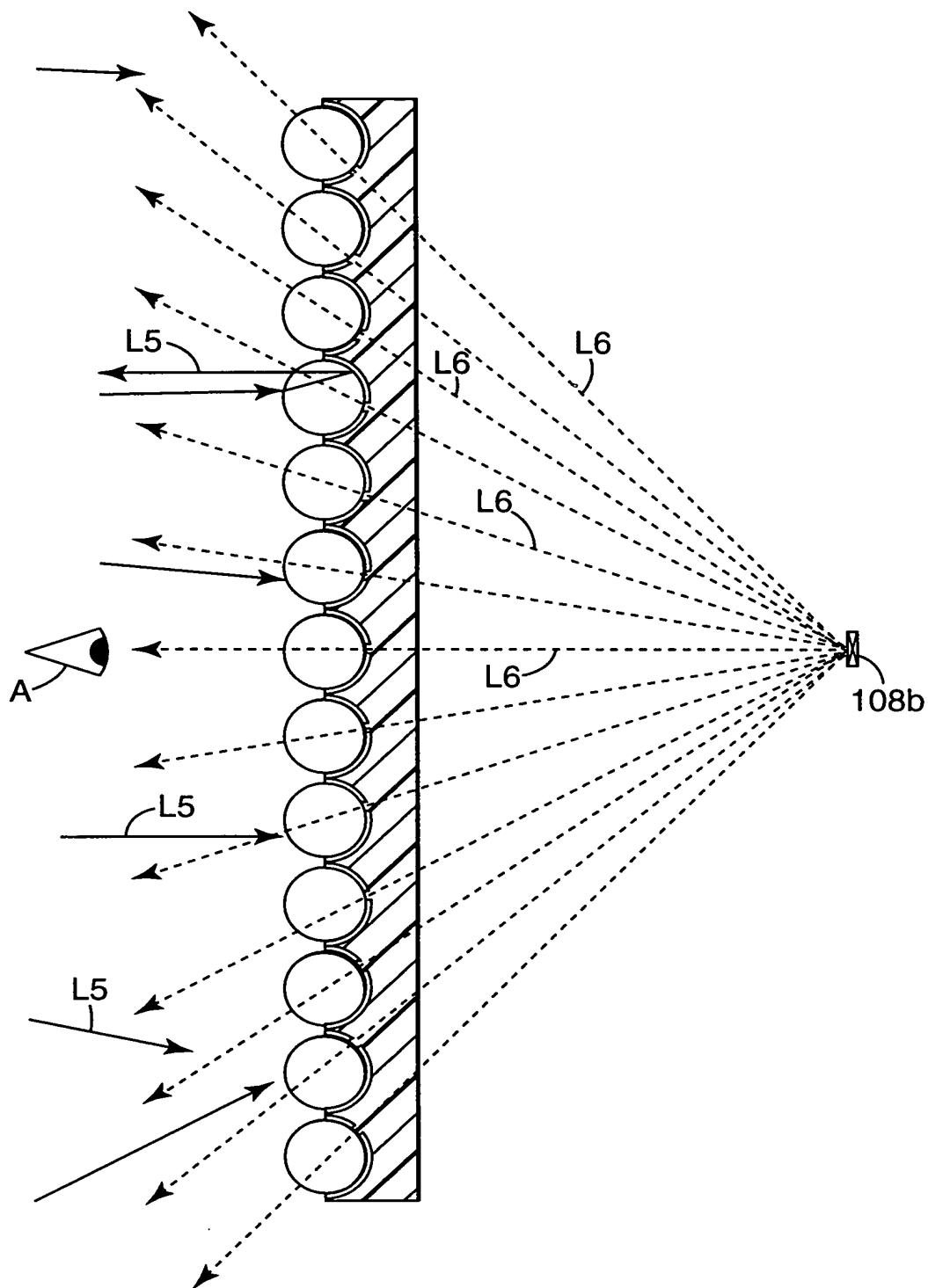


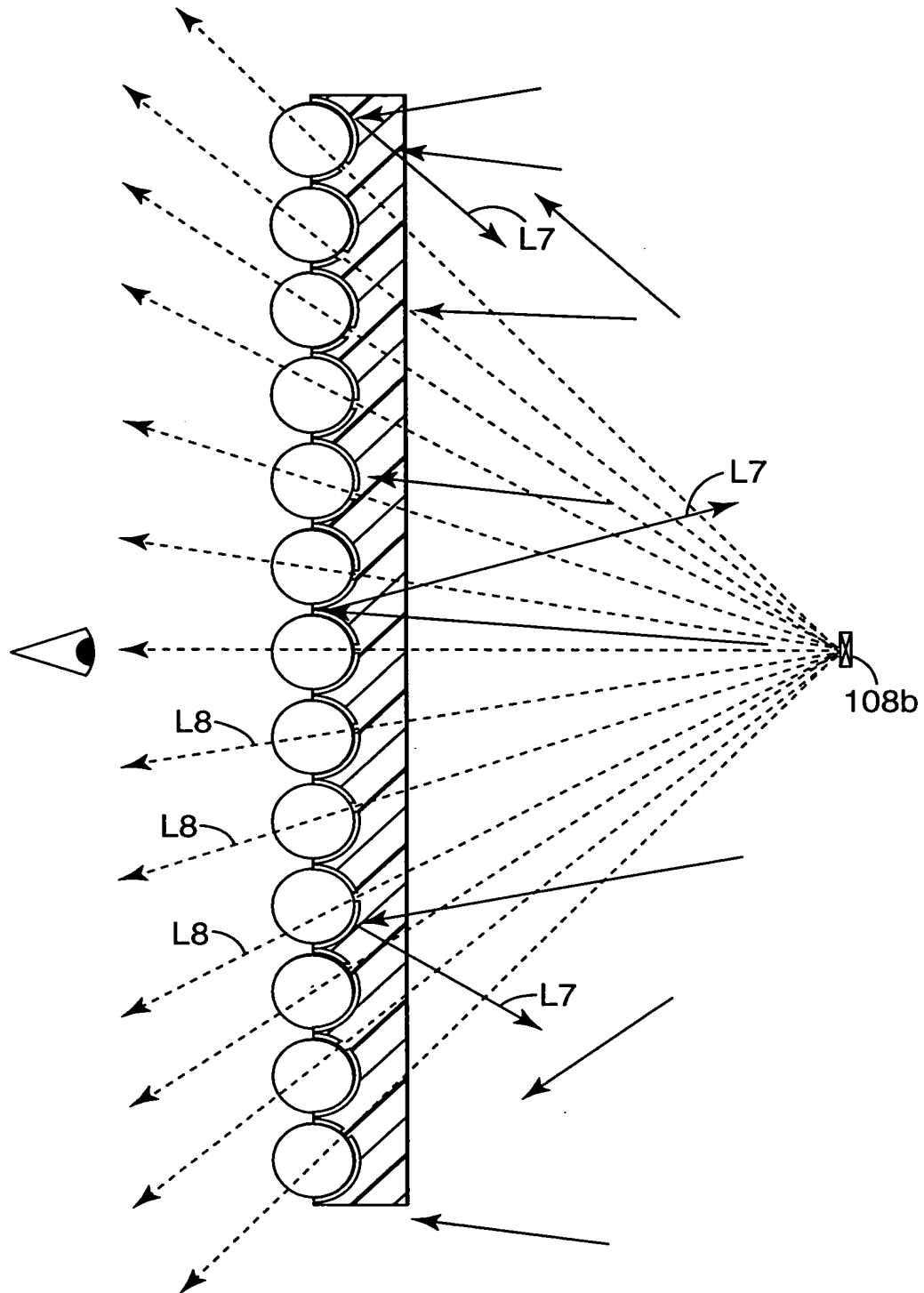
Fig. 11

FIG. 11





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**Fig. 13**

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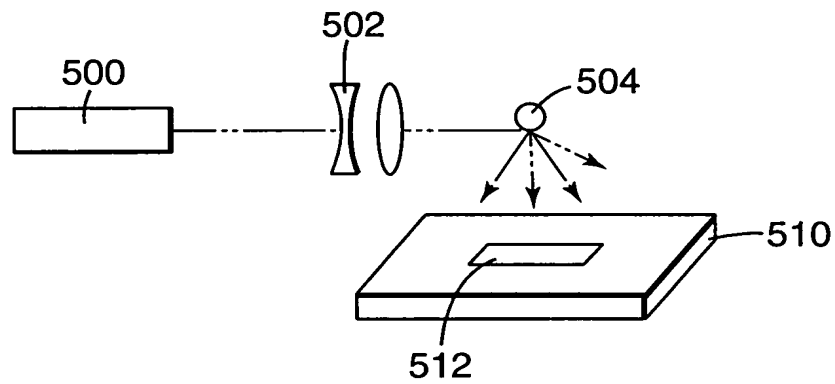
Diagram 300 illustrates a projection system. An input beam (dashed line) enters from the left and is reflected by a mirror 302. The beam then passes through a light source or aperture 304, followed by a lens assembly 306 (consisting of two lenses). The beam is then focused by a lens 308 onto a screen 310. A small rectangular object 312 is placed on the screen 310.

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of a measurement system. A light source (300) emits a beam (dashed line) through a mirror (302), a beam splitter (304), and a lens assembly (306) onto a sample (412). The reflected beam is captured by a detector (407). The sample is mounted on a stage (411) with a scale (409).

**Fig. 15**

**SECRET**

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**Fig. 16**

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